

Unit 2

Forming A New Nation

What You Will Learn

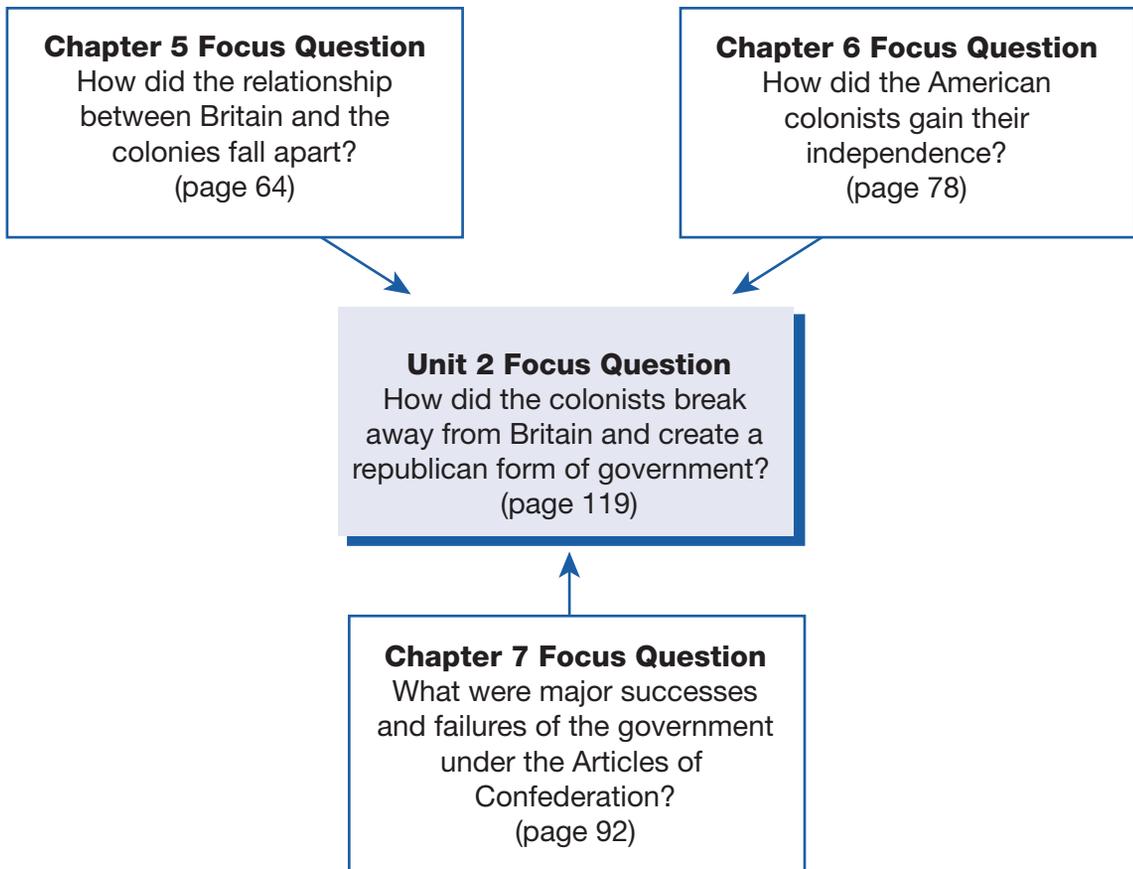
Chapter 5 The American colonists, although united with Britain throughout the French and Indian War, grew rebellious over Britain's effort to control them. As tensions increased, the spirit of rebellion turned into a call for independence and war.

Chapter 6 In 1776, the colonists officially announced their Declaration of Independence. A difficult war followed. The American Revolution ended in 1783 with the signing of a peace treaty declaring American independence from British rule. The United States was finally its own nation.

Chapter 7 The new United States set up its first national government. Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation, however, led to the drafting of a new constitution for the nation. After much debate, the states approved the Constitution, but many insisted that a bill of rights be added.

Citizenship Handbook To be an active citizen, it is important to understand the ideas behind the U.S. Constitution.

Focus Your Learning As you study this unit and take notes, you will find the information to answer the questions below. Answering the Chapter Essential Questions will help build your answer to the Unit Essential Question.



Chapter 5

The Road to Revolution 1745–1776

What You Will Learn

Britain and the colonists win the French and Indian War. When Britain tries to use greater control over the colonies, tensions mount and finally erupt into a war of revolution.

Chapter 5 Focus Question

As you read this chapter, keep this question in mind: **How did the relationship between Britain and the colonies fall apart?**

Section 1

Trouble on the Frontier

Section 1 Focus Question

How did the British gain French territory in North America? To begin answering this question,

- Understand what caused war between Britain and France.
- Find out why British generals suffered early defeats.
- Learn about the Battle of Quebec and the Treaty of Paris.

Section 1 Summary

Britain and France fought over American territory. After several defeats, the British won the key battle of Quebec. The French gave their American territories to Britain and Spain.

Competing Empires

In 1753, the French began building forts to protect their claim to the Ohio River valley. The Virginia Colony claimed the land, too. The governor of Virginia sent soldiers, led by young **George Washington**, to build a fort where the Ohio River forms. But the French were already building Fort Duquesne (du KANE) at the spot. A large French army forced Washington and his men to return to Virginia.

In Albany, New York, colonial leaders discussed war with France and a possible **alliance**, or agreement, with the Iroquois. The Iroquois, believing the French had the stronger military advantage, chose not to ally with the British. At the meeting,

Key Events

1754

French and Indian War begins.

1765

Stamp Act is passed.

1775

Fighting at Lexington and Concord marks the beginning of the American Revolution.

Vocabulary Builder

Reread the underlined sentence. If an *alliance* is an agreement between two nations to help each other, what does it mean to *ally* with someone?

Benjamin Franklin presented his Albany Plan of Union. Under this plan, colonial assemblies would elect a council that had authority over western settlements, as well as the power to organize armies and collect taxes to pay war expenses. The Albany Congress agreed to the plan, but the colonial assemblies, fearful of losing control of their taxes and armies, rejected it. ✓

Early British Defeats

In 1755, the British government sent General Edward Braddock to push the French from the Ohio River valley. Braddock did not know the fighting styles of Native Americans. As Braddock's troops and Virginia militia neared Fort Duquesne, the French and their Native American allies launched an ambush. Braddock and more than half his men were killed. Also in 1755, the colonials were defeated at Fort Niagara and Lake George.

In May 1756, Britain declared war on France—the official beginning of the Seven Years' War. Shortly after, the French captured two more British forts. ✓

The British Turn the Tide

William Pitt became Britain's prime minister in 1757. He appointed generals whose talents were equal to the French challenge. In 1758, Britain captured the fort at Louisbourg and then Fort Duquesne. These two victories, followed by others, convinced the Iroquois to ally with the British. With growing confidence, Britain prepared to attack the city of Quebec, the capital of New France.

The Battle of Quebec took place in September 1759. General James Wolfe led the British to victory over General Montcalm. Without Quebec, France could not defend the rest of its territories. In 1763, the two countries signed the Treaty of Paris. France **ceded**, or surrendered, almost all of its North American possessions to Britain and Spain. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What were the provisions of the Albany Plan of Union?

2. What two military changes helped the British win?

✓ Checkpoint

State the cause of the initial clash between the British and the French.

Reading Strategy

The word *ambush* has its origins in ancient Latin and French words: *imboscare*, where *boscus* means “woods,” and *busk* means “bush.” How does knowing this help you to confirm the meaning of *ambush*?

✓ Checkpoint

Explain why Braddock's well-trained troops suffered defeat at Fort Duquesne.

✓ Checkpoint

Name two victories that convinced the Iroquois to ally with the British.

Section 1 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 1 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the British gain French territory in North America?**

► Use this chart to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

Competing Empires
<p>The French and Indian War begins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By the 1750s, the British and French were in conflict over the <u>Ohio River valley</u>.• To protect Britain's claim to the valley, _____ built Fort Necessity south of France's Fort <u>Duquesne</u>.• A large French army forced Washington to _____.
<p>The Albany Congress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• During a meeting in Albany, New York, colonial leaders discussed how to win the war and forming an alliance with the <u>Iroquois</u>, who refused to ally with the British.• _____ drew up the Albany Plan of Union.• Provisions of the Plan:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A council would have authority over _____ and relations with _____.2. The council could organize <u>armies</u> and collect _____.• Colonial assemblies _____ the plan.
Early British Defeats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British General _____ was defeated at Fort Duquesne when he ignored warnings about the dangers of ambushes.• In May 1756, Britain declared war on France, the official beginning of the _____.• French General Montcalm captured _____ on Lake Ontario and <u>Fort William Henry</u> on Lake George.
The British Turn the Tide
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British Prime Minister _____ sent top generals to command the British.• In the fall of 1758, the British took _____.• In 1759, the British captured _____, the capital of New France. The other major French city, _____, fell in 1760.
<p>Terms of the Treaty of Paris, 1763</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Britain's new territories: _____• Spain's new territories: _____

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question on page 77.

Section 2

The Colonists Resist Tighter Control

Section 2 Focus Question

How did the French and Indian War draw the colonists closer together but increase friction with Britain? To begin answering this question,

- Find out why Britain prevented colonists from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
- Learn why Britain tried to increase the colonists' taxes.
- Find out how the colonists reacted to the Stamp Act.
- Understand why the Townshend Acts led to protests.

Section 2 Summary

To pay its war debts, Britain levied new taxes and controls on the American colonists. Each new act caused greater disunity between the British government and the colonies.

Conflict With Native Americans

By 1763, Britain controlled most of North America east of the Mississippi River. Native Americans within this region feared the encroachment of British settlers onto their lands. In May 1763, the Ottawa leader, Pontiac, attacked British settlements. Many settlers were killed, and Britain struck back. By August, Pontiac's forces were defeated. Pontiac fought for another year, but by fall 1764, the war was over.

To avoid more conflicts, Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763. It banned colonial settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains. Many colonists felt the ban went against their right to live where they pleased. ✓

British Rule Leads to Conflict

The colonists were proud of helping to win the French and Indian War. Most colonists felt some independence from Britain, but they were still loyal British subjects. That loyalty began to erode when Britain, now deeply in debt from the French and Indian War, began to pass new taxes.

In 1764, Parliament passed the Sugar Act, which put a **duty**, or import tax, on several products, including molasses. Colonial merchants protested. A year later, Parliament tried to save money with the Quartering Act. This law made

Key Events

1754

French and Indian War begins.

1765

Stamp Act is passed.

1775

Fighting at Lexington and Concord marks the beginning of the American Revolution.

Vocabulary Builder

Reread the underlined sentence. To *encroach* means “to intrude gradually.” Why did Native Americans fear the encroachment of settlers?

✓ Checkpoint

Explain why Britain banned the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

✓ Checkpoint

Describe what the Quartering Act required colonists to do.

✓ Checkpoint

State how colonial merchants protested the Stamp Act.

Reading Strategy

The Townshend Acts resulted in problems both in the colonies and back in Britain. In the bracketed paragraph, underline the cause of problems in Britain. Circle the effects.



✓ Checkpoint

Name the informational organization set up by Samuel Adams.

colonists provide housing and food to British troops stationed in the colonies. The colonists angrily complained that the Quartering Act violated their rights. ✓

The Stamp Act

In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. It made colonists buy special tax stamps to put on products, newspapers, and legal documents. In protest, some colonies passed a resolution declaring that only the colonial governments had the right to tax the colonists. Merchants in major cities **boycotted**, or refused to buy, British goods.

Finally, colonial delegates sent a **petition**, a written request to the government, demanding an end to the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act. At the same time, it passed the Declaratory Act, which said that Parliament had full authority over the colonies. ✓

Protests Spread

In 1767, Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, which taxed products imported into the colonies. To enforce these taxes, and to find smuggled goods, officers used **writs of assistance**. These legal documents allowed customs officers to make searches without saying what they were looking for.

Colonists boycotted British goods to protest this violation of their rights. Merchants in Britain suffered from the boycott. They pressured Parliament to repeal the Townshend duties, which it did—except for the tax on tea.

Then, on March 5, 1770, soldiers in Boston fired into an angry crowd, killing five. After this Boston Massacre, **Samuel Adams** established a Committee of Correspondence in Massachusetts. Soon other colonies set up similar committees. They wrote letters and pamphlets to keep colonists informed of British actions. This helped to unite the colonies. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Why did Britain pass the Sugar Act and Quartering Act?

2. How did the Committee of Correspondence unite the colonists?

Section 2 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 2 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the French and Indian War draw the colonists closer together but increase friction with Britain?**

► Use this chart to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

The Colonists Unite to Resist British Control	
1754–1763	Colonists fought alongside the British to win <u>the French and Indian War</u> , expecting gratitude for their service. But the war put Britain deeply in <u>debt</u> .
1763	Britain issued the _____, banning settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. The British hoped to avoid more wars with Native Americans, but the colonists largely _____ the ban.
1764	Colonists protested <u>the Sugar Act</u> , which put a _____ on several products, including molasses, and called for harsh punishment of _____.
1765	Colonists protested the _____, which required them to provide homes and food for British soldiers. Colonists also protested the _____, which put a tax on items such as newspapers and legal documents. Colonial governments declared that only they could levy taxes. Patrick Henry made an emotional speech that bordered on _____. Colonial merchants _____ British goods.
1766	Parliament repealed the _____, but passed the _____, which claimed that Parliament had total authority over the colonies.
1767	The _____ set up a system to enforce new import duties. Colonists protested court orders called <u>writs of assistance</u> , which were used to search for illegal goods. Once again, the colonists boycotted.
1770	Parliament repealed all the Townshend duties, except the one on _____. That tax was left in force to demonstrate _____. On March 5, the _____ occurred, in which five Boston citizens were killed and six were injured. The colonies set up _____ to keep colonists informed of British actions.

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question on page 77.

Section 3

From Protest to Rebellion

Key Events

1754

French and Indian War begins.

1765

Stamp Act is passed.

1775

Fighting at Lexington and Concord marks the beginning of the American Revolution.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain why colonial merchants resented the Tea Act.

Section 3 Focus Question

How did British tax policies move the colonists closer to rebellion? To begin answering this question,

- Understand why the colonists resented the Tea Act.
- Learn how Britain responded to the Boston Tea Party.
- Read about the battle that began the Revolution.

Section 3 Summary

The colonists' protests over British policies continued to rise until the British sent in troops to control the situation. This caused a confrontation that started the American Revolution.

A Dispute Over Tea

Although most of the Townshend duties had been repealed, the tax on tea remained. Then in 1773, Parliament passed the Tea Act. It gave the British East India Company a **monopoly** on British tea. This meant that the company had total control over all tea sold in the colonies. The Tea Act actually lowered the price of tea, but it also kept colonial merchants from selling Dutch tea at competitive prices.

The colonists resented the tea tax and the way it limited competitive commerce. To protest the Tea Act, the Sons of Liberty prevented the unloading of tea from the East India Company at many of the colonial ports. However, in Boston, Governor Thomas Hutchinson decided not to allow the tea ships to leave port until they were unloaded.

On the night of December 16, 1773, a large group of men disguised as Native Americans boarded the tea ship waiting in Boston harbor. The ship's cargo of tea, worth thousands of dollars, was tossed into Boston harbor. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party. ✓

The Intolerable Acts

In response to the Boston Tea Party, the angry British government passed harsh laws. The colonists called them the Intolerable Acts. The laws closed the port of Boston, increased the powers of the royal governor, decreased the power of colonial self-government, and strengthened the

Quartering Act. Parliament also passed the Quebec Act. This set up new Canadian boundaries that blocked colonists from moving west.

As citizens in all the colonies sent food and supplies to help Boston through the embargo, the Committee of Correspondence held a meeting to discuss what to do next. This meeting, known as the First Continental Congress, took place in Philadelphia in 1774. Delegates from all the colonies except Georgia took part. The Congress demanded that Parliament **repeal**, or officially end, the Intolerable Acts. It also declared that the colonists had a right to tax and govern themselves. The Congress made training militias a priority, and the delegates called for a new boycott against British goods. Finally, the Congress voted to meet again in May 1775 if their demands weren't met. ✓

The Shot Heard Round the World

Britain rejected the demands of the First Continental Congress. It decided to restore its authority in the colonies by force. The colonists formed militia units called **minutemen**. These were citizen soldiers who could be ready to fight in a minute.

In April, the governor of Massachusetts sent troops to seize the colonists' weapons stored at Concord, Massachusetts, and capture important colonial leaders. On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere and William Dawes rode all night to warn the minutemen that the British were on the march. The British soldiers and the minutemen had their first confrontation in the town of Lexington, Massachusetts. A shot now known as "the shot heard round the world" was fired, setting off gunfire between the soldiers and the minutemen. In nearby Concord, another battle was taking place. The American Revolution had begun. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What prompted the British to pass the Intolerable Acts?

2. What did the First Continental Congress accomplish?

Vocabulary Builder

An *embargo* is an order to close a seaport to block import and export trade. What smaller word within *embargo* means "to block"?

✓ Checkpoint

List the provisions of the Intolerable Acts.

Reading Strategy

The bracketed paragraph states five events that marked the start of the American Revolution. Place the numbers 1 to 5 beside each event in the paragraph to show the sequence of events.



✓ Checkpoint

Name the location of the "shot heard round the world."

Section 3 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 3 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did British tax policies move the colonists closer to rebellion?**

► Use this chart to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

Escalating Toward Rebellion	
Tea Act	<p>What it did:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It lowered the <u>price of tea</u>, but kept <u>the tea tax</u>. It gave the East India Tea Company <u>a British tea monopoly</u>. It prevented colonial merchants from _____. <p>Colonial reaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They stopped East India ships from _____. They dumped _____.
The Intolerable Acts	<p>What prompted their enactment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were Britain's response to _____. <p>What they did:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ _____ _____ _____ <u>strengthened the Quartering Act</u> <p>The Quebec Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Took away _____ Blocked _____
First Continental Congress	<p>What it was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a meeting in _____ in September and October of _____ to decide what to do next <p>What it did:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ _____ _____ _____ <p>Britain's reaction</p> <p>Britain chose to use <u>force</u> _____.</p>
Battles of Concord and Lexington	<p>On the night of April 18, 1776, _____ and William Dawes rode to warn the _____ that the British were on their way. The first shot was fired at _____.</p> <p>By the time the British retreated to Boston, almost _____ British soldiers had been killed or wounded.</p>

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question on page 77.

Section 4

The War Begins

Section 4 Focus Question

How did the American Revolution begin? To begin answering this question,

- Read how the Second Continental Congress started to act like a government and began to prepare for war.
- Understand why the Battle of Bunker Hill was such an important conflict for the colonists.

Section 4 Summary

The Second Continental Congress prepared for war with Britain. Parliament sent a large army to end the revolt. Early battles between the British and the colonists indicated that the colonists could and would fight for their freedom.

The Second Continental Congress

In May 1775, the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. Some delegates wanted to declare independence from Britain. Others wanted to work for peace. Nearly all realized that they had to prepare for war. They formed the Continental army, made George Washington the commander, and printed paper money to pay for war expenses.

Like the delegates, the American people themselves were split in their loyalties. Farmers, workers, and many merchants who were affected by the new tax laws were willing to fight for independence. They were called Patriots. Those who owned property and held government positions were Loyalists. They remained loyal to the British monarchy in order to keep their lands and positions. Also siding with the British were many enslaved African Americans who hoped to win their freedom, and Native Americans who feared losing their lands if the colonists won the war.

As the Second Continental Congress began, Patriot Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured Fort Ticonderoga, a British fort near Lake Champlain. This victory provided the colonists with much-needed weapons, especially cannons.

In July 1775, the Second Continental Congress sent two petitions to the King. The first one, called the Olive Branch Petition, stated that the colonists were the King's loyal

Key Events

1754

French and Indian War begins.

1765

Stamp Act is passed.

1775

Fighting at Lexington and Concord marks the beginning of the American Revolution.

Reading Strategy

Ask and answer a question about Loyalists.

Question: _____

Answer: _____

✓ Checkpoint

Name the opposing sides of Americans during the Revolutionary War.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain what finally drove the British from Boston.

subjects. The second stated that the colonists were ready to fight for their freedom. The British Parliament ignored the Olive Branch Petition and voted to send 20,000 soldiers to the colonies to end the revolt. ✓

Early Battles

By June 1775, there were 6,500 British troops camped in Boston, while about 10,000 Americans surrounded the city. Nearly 1,600 of the colonial militia were atop Breed's Hill, which overlooked the city. More were on nearby Bunker Hill. These colonial troops were farmers and workers, not trained soldiers. British General William Howe decided to attack straight up the hill. His first and second attacks failed, and many of his men were killed. His third attack succeeded, but only because the Americans ran out of ammunition. The British won this battle, known as the Battle of Bunker Hill, but it proved that the Americans could successfully fight.

In July 1775, George Washington took charge of the army surrounding Boston. He had the cannons seized earlier at Fort Ticonderoga moved to high ground overlooking Boston. This made it impossible for the British to defend the city. On March 17, 1776, the British withdrew from Boston. Although the Americans won this battle, Britain still held most of the advantages. Its navy **blockaded**, or shut off, American ports. The British also strengthened their ranks with hired **mercenaries**, soldiers who serve another country for money.

While Washington trained one army outside Boston, two other armies tried to invade Canada and take Quebec. One was led by Richard Montgomery; the other by Benedict Arnold. Due to severe winter weather, sickness, and hunger, the attack failed. The Americans withdrew, leaving Canada to the British. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What did the Continental Congress do to prepare for war?

2. Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill so important?

Section 4 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 4 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the American Revolution begin?**

► Use this chart to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

Preparing for War	
Second Continental Congress Date: May 1775 New delegates: <u>Thomas Jefferson</u> , _____, and _____ Steps taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____	
Colonists Divided <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonists who wanted independence were called _____.• Colonists who were loyal to the British Crown were called _____.	
Fort Ticonderoga On May 10, 1775, _____ and 83 men, called the _____ captured Fort Ticonderoga. The men seized weapons, including _____, which were later moved to Boston.	
Petitions to Britain These two resolutions showed the uncertainty among the colonists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <u>Olive Branch Petition</u> stated that _____.• The Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms stated that the <u>colonists were ready to die for freedom</u>.	
Early Battles	
Bunker Hill The British won the Battle of Bunker Hill after the third <u>attack</u> because the American militia ran out of _____. This battle proved that the Americans could _____.	
Canada In December 1775, one army led by _____ and another led by _____ invaded Canada and attacked the city of _____. The attack failed.	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question on page 77.

Chapter 5 Assessment

Directions: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Over which area did Britain and France go to war?
 - A the city of Quebec
 - B land east of the Appalachian Mountains
 - C the Ohio River valley

2. Why did Britain increase the colonists' taxes?
 - A to pay for war debts
 - B to exert control over the colonies
 - C to pay for the costs of imports

3. What did the colonists resent most about the Tea Act?
 - A It raised the price of tea.
 - B It strengthened the law against smuggling.
 - C It gave Britain a tea monopoly.

Directions: Follow the steps to answer this question:

How united were the colonists against Britain?

Step 1: Recall information: Identify the colonists who supported independence from Britain and those who did not.

Who Supported America's Independence?	Who Did Not Support America's Independence?

Step 2: Compare and contrast: Briefly describe the differences between the two sides.

Those Who Supported American Independence	Those Who Did Not Support American Independence

Step 3: Draw conclusions: Complete the topic sentence that follows. Then write two or three more sentences that support your topic.

The colonies' conflict with Britain also caused a conflict between _____

Chapter 5 Notetaking Study Guide

Now you are ready to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question: **How did the relationship between Britain and the colonies fall apart?**

► Complete the charts to help you answer this question. Use the notes that you took for each section.

The Path to Revolution

Result of the French and Indian War

- Although the Treaty of Paris gave Britain more North American territory, Britain banned settlement west of the _____.
- Britain hoped this would _____ avoid more costly wars with Native Americans _____.
- Because the French and Indian War left Britain in debt, Parliament increased the colonists' _____ to raise money, and expected the colonists to house and feed _____ to save money.
- Expecting gratitude for their role in winning the war, the colonists became outraged. The colonists organized _____ against British goods.



Cause and Effects of the Tea Act

- Colonists protested the Tea Act by _____.
- The British retaliated by _____.
- The First Continental Congress called for _____ a trained militia _____.
- The “shot heard round the world” occurred in _____.



Preparing for War

- The Second Continental Congress established the _____ with _____ as its commander.
- Ethan Allen and his men captured Fort _____.
- The Second Continental Congress sent Britain a declaration stating that they were willing to die fighting for freedom. _____



Results of Early Battles

- The Americans lost the Battle of Bunker Hill because they ran out of _____.
- The British finally left Boston, but their navy was able to _____ American ports, and their army was strengthened because they hired _____.
- After an American attack on Quebec failed, Canada was left for the _____.

Refer to this page to answer the Unit 2 Focus Question on page 119.

Chapter 6

The American Revolution (1776–1783)

What You Will Learn

In 1776, the colonies declared their independence from Britain. Then they fought a difficult war for their freedom. The American Revolution ended in 1783 with a peace treaty declaring American independence from British rule.

Chapter 6 Focus Question

As you read this chapter, keep this question in mind: **How did the American colonists gain their independence?**

Section 1

A Nation Declares Independence

Section 1 Focus Question

Why did many colonists favor declaring independence? To begin answering this question,

- Find out how the call for independence gained support.
- Learn how the Declaration of Independence explained the colonists' reasons for breaking away from British rule.
- Read about the final steps the colonists took to declare their freedom from Britain.

Section 1 Summary

The first half of the year 1776 saw a change in the colonists' thinking about their relationship with Britain. These months were also filled with actions by Patriots and Congress. These actions led to a formal statement of independence.

A Call for Independence

In early 1776, few colonists supported a struggle for independence. The publication of **Thomas Paine's** *Common Sense*, however, marked the beginning of a shift in people's thinking. In May 1776, **Richard Henry Lee** presented to Congress a **resolution**, or formal statement of opinion, on the right of the colonies to be free. Congress then asked Thomas Jefferson to draft a document listing reasons why the colonies should separate from Britain. ✓

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

Reading Strategy

The bracketed paragraph tells about a series of events. Underline the words in the paragraph that are clues to the sequence.



✓ Checkpoint

Name the publication that shifted the colonists toward independence.

The Declaration of Independence

Jefferson's brilliance as a writer is evident in the Declaration of Independence. The document has a logical flow through an introduction and three distinct sections.

Preamble: This introduction explains why the document is being written.



General Ideas About Society and Government: This section states the colonists' basic beliefs:

- All people have natural rights.
- Government should protect those rights.
- When government fails to protect people's rights, the people should abolish the government.



List of Grievances: This section states the formal complaints against King George III of England. He is accused of failing to protect the colonists' rights. Beyond that, the King is accused of actually violating their rights.



Conclusion: This section puts together the colonists' beliefs and grievances to show that the only course left to the colonists is to dissolve all political ties with Britain. An ending pledge demonstrates the seriousness of the colonists' declaration of independence.



Impact of the Declaration

Congress met in July 1776 to decide whether to adopt Lee's resolution and approve the Declaration of Independence. On July 4, 1776, the approval was announced. The Declaration was signed by the delegates on August 2. From that time forward, the Patriots were fighting to become an independent nation. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What two things happened to bring the colonists and the Congress closer to a formal call for independence?

2. What did the signing of the Declaration of Independence mean for the colonists?

Vocabulary Builder

If the noun *logic* means "careful thought," what does the adjective *logical* mean? Write a definition from context clues in the underlined sentence.

✓ Checkpoint

State the purpose of the Preamble.

✓ Checkpoint

Describe the event that occurred on August 2, 1776.

Section 1 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 1 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **Why did many colonists favor declaring independence?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Also refer to the Declaration of Independence on pages 174–178 of your textbook. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

A Call for Independence		
Date	Event	Results
January 1776	Publication of <u>Common Sense</u> Description: a pamphlet by _____ explaining _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People inspired by words • <u>500,000 copies</u> distributed • _____
May 1776	Introduction of Virginia resolution to Congress Description: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____

The Declaration of Independence	
Sections	Important Points to Remember
Preamble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States why the document was written: <u>to explain the need for independence</u>
Declaration of Natural Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
List of Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
Resolution of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The colonists say they are free</u> • _____ • _____
Declaration written by: _____ Date approved: _____ Date signed: _____ Immediate result: _____ Lasting result: <u>People remain inspired by the notion that “all men are created equal.”</u>	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Section 2

A Critical Time

Section 2 Focus Question

How were the early years of the war a critical time? To begin answering this question,

- Read about the military setbacks for the Continental army.
- Learn how the Continental soldiers' spirits were raised.
- Read why the Battle of Saratoga was a turning point.
- Note how Europeans helped Americans in their fight.
- Describe the Continental army's struggles at Valley Forge.

Section 2 Summary

The early years of the war included losses as well as victories for the Continental army. Help came in surprising ways to cause the tide to turn in favor of the Americans.

Retreat From New York

By mid-1776, the war shifted from Boston and New England to the Middle States. In New York, the Continental army did not fight well against the British. Sir William Howe led 34,000 British troops and 10,000 sailors. They attacked the smaller, less experienced American forces on Long Island. Washington and his troops had to retreat several times.

Nathan Hale emerged as an American hero. He volunteered to spy on the British at Long Island. He was caught and hanged. His famous last words were, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." ✓

Surprises for the British

By December 1776, the Continental army had retreated all the way into Pennsylvania. The soldiers' spirits plunged as they failed to achieve any victories. Some soldiers even began to desert the army. Thomas Paine wrote *The Crisis* to inspire soldiers to remain committed to freedom.

On Christmas night, Washington led his soldiers across the Delaware River for a surprise attack on Trenton from two sides. The defeated troops were Hessian **mercenaries**, or soldiers who are paid to fight for a country other than their own. Another American attack near Princeton boosted spirits throughout the army. ✓

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

✓ Checkpoint

List two reasons the Continental army had to keep retreating from General Howe's attacks.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain why Thomas Paine wrote *The Crisis*.

Reading Strategy

Reread the bracketed paragraph. Write the main idea of this paragraph in your own words.



✓ Checkpoint

Name two generals at the Battle of Saratoga.

✓ Checkpoint

List three improvements Baron von Steuben made to American recruits.

✓ Checkpoint

Name four things that soldiers at Valley Forge desperately needed.

Saratoga: A Turning Point

British General John Burgoyne came up with a plan to defeat the Americans. He designed a three-pronged attack to cut off New England from the other states. The Americans were successful in blocking British movements, however. On October 17, 1777, American General Horatio Gates and his troops forced Burgoyne to surrender in Saratoga, New York. This victory secured the New England states for the Americans and lifted the Patriots' spirits. It also showed Europe that the Continental army might win the war. ✓

Help From Overseas

In 1778, France became the first foreign country to sign a treaty with the United States. France and two of its allies, Spain and the Netherlands, then joined the war against Britain. This caused the British to fight in several areas besides North America, which helped the American cause.

Individual Europeans also aided the Americans. **Marquis de Lafayette**, a French noble, became a good friend of Washington's as they led troops together. Casimir Pulaski from Poland trained the Patriot **cavalry**, or units of troops on horseback. **Baron Friedrich von Steuben**, a masterful German commander, was especially helpful. He taught American recruits how to march, aim, and attack with bayonets. ✓

Valley Forge

Through the bitter winter of 1777–1778, Washington and his troops suffered terribly at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. The army faced shortages in food, clothing, and medicine. Drafty huts could not keep out the chill. About one fourth of the soldiers were sick at any given time. Nevertheless, the soldiers gathered their strength and sharpened their skills for the battles to come. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What were the effects of the Battle of Saratoga?

2. How did European countries and individuals help the Americans?

Section 2 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 2 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How were the early years of the war a critical time?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section.

Important Battles and Places			
Where	When	What Happened	Why Important
New York State		<u>American forces had to keep retreating.</u>	
Trenton			
Saratoga			
Valley Forge	<u>Winter of 1777–1778</u>		<u>The army gathered its strength for the coming battles.</u>

Important People	
Who	What They Did and Why It Was Important
Sir William Howe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>led British during the worst days of the war for the Patriots</u>
Nathan Hale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>showed the highest level of commitment to freedom</u>
Thomas Paine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
George Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>great military leader and an inspiring hero</u>
John Burgoyne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>British general who planned to cut off New England</u> • _____
Horatio Gates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
Marquis de Lafayette	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • <u>helped Washington win key battles</u>
Thaddeus Kosciusko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____
Casimir Pulaski	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____
Baron von Steuben	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>helped train the Continental army</u> • _____

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Section 3

The War Widens

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

✓ Checkpoint

Explain why Washington decided to accept African American soldiers.

Reading Strategy

Reread the bracketed text. The main idea is underlined. Circle three details that support this main idea.



Section 3 Focus Question

How did the effects of the war widen? To begin answering this question,

- Learn why African Americans joined the war effort.
- Read about the role of American women in wartime, and financial difficulties created by the war.
- Find out how the war reached into the western frontier.
- Understand the importance of skirmishes at sea.

Section 3 Summary

The American Revolution was mostly centered in the colonies and fought by free men. All peoples and areas of the country were affected by the war, however.

African Americans in the War

Both free and enslaved African Americans were soldiers from the beginning of the war. The British offered freedom to all enslaved people who would serve on their side. Americans at first blocked African Americans from service in the army. Washington changed this policy after many African Americans joined the British side. By the end of the war, some 7,000 African Americans had joined the American forces. Most southern states still kept African Americans out of state armies, fearing slave revolts. Several northern states moved to end slavery during the Revolutionary War. ✓

The War at Home

Difficult times during the war were not limited to soldiers. Civilians, or people not in the military, also had to deal with problems. These included food shortages, enemy attacks, and increased responsibilities in areas in which they usually had little involvement. Women especially experienced huge changes. With these changes came many new opportunities, however. Women successfully took on the roles traditionally held by their husbands, fathers, and brothers.

Hardships also occurred because of the monetary costs of fighting a war. Soldiers had to be paid and supplied. Without

the power to tax, Congress had to beg the states for money. Congress began to print money, known as **continentals**. As they printed more and more money, it eventually became practically worthless. ✓

Fighting in the West

As the war pushed into the western frontier, most Native Americans sided with the British. They feared that an American victory would result in more takeovers of their lands. In 1778, **George Rogers Clark** was sent by Virginia to try to capture British forts west of the Appalachian Mountains. During that year and the next, Clark and his forces took three important posts in the Ohio Valley area from the British and their Native American allies.

Spain also helped the Americans in the west. **Bernardo de Gálvez**, the governor of Louisiana, provided money and weapons for Clark. He offered American ships safe harbor in New Orleans. From 1779 to 1781, Gálvez played a key role in capturing British forts on the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. Wealthy Spanish women in Cuba, known as “Havana’s Ladies,” also joined together to give millions of dollars to the Americans at a time when money was desperately needed. ✓

The War at Sea

The American navy was tiny compared to the British fleet. Americans became skilled at hit-and-run attacks, however. One famous American sea victory came under the command of **John Paul Jones**. His ship, the *Bonhomme Richard*, defeated the British warship *Serapis* off the coast of England in a ferocious 1779 battle. The American navy was also assisted by hundreds of **privateers**. These ships were not part of any navy, but they were allowed by their governments to attack and loot enemy ships. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What positive change happened for American women during the Revolution?

2. What role did George Rogers Clark play in the battle on the western frontier?

✓ Checkpoint

Name one thing Congress did to try to pay for the costs of the war.

✓ Checkpoint

Describe how Spain and Cuba helped the American war effort.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the person whose heroic naval efforts are still remembered today.

Section 3 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 3 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the effects of the war widen?**

► Use these cause-and-effect diagrams to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

African Americans in the War		
The British offered enslaved African Americans freedom in exchange for fighting on their side.	→ Many African Americans join the British effort.	→ Washington decides _____ _____ _____.
The War at Home		
Many men enlist in the army. Women take over traditional male roles.	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women on farms _____. • Women in towns take over their husbands' businesses _____. • Women in military camps _____. 	→ Women have new confidence and opportunities open to them.
Congress has little money to pay for war.	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States _____. • Congress _____. 	→ Printed money _____.
Fighting in the West		
Most Native Americans choose to join the British side.	→ George Rogers Clark is sent _____. He captures _____.	
Spain joins the American side.	→ Bernardo de Gálvez _____. Havana's Ladies _____.	
The War at Sea		
Huge British navy blockades American ports.	→ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small American navy uses hit-and-run attacks _____. • Famous navel battle between American ship _____ and the British warship _____. • Captain _____ refuses to give up. • American navy has help from some 800 _____. 	

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Section 4

Winning Independence

Section 4 Focus Question

How did the Americans win the war and make peace? To begin answering this question,

- Read about the battles in the southern states and the final victory by the Americans in Virginia.
- Learn about the terms for peace in the Treaty of Paris.
- Find out why Americans won the war.
- Understand the lasting effects of the American Revolution.

Section 4 Summary

The British shifted their battle plans to southern states in what they thought would be a sure way to achieve victory. The strategy did not work. American troops took bold actions that resulted in a final American victory.

Fighting Moves South

In late 1778, the British began to focus their efforts on the South. Taking key cities, they moved from Florida all the way into North Carolina under Commander **Charles Cornwallis**. To slow the British advance, the Americans used **guerrilla** tactics, working in small groups to perform surprise hit-and-run attacks against the British. **Francis Marion**, also called the Swamp Fox, was the most famous leader of these attacks. Meanwhile, Loyalist bands burned, plundered, and killed men, women, and children throughout the South. In addition, a high-ranking American named Benedict Arnold, perhaps the most infamous **traitor** in American history, switched to the British side and led other Loyalists in successful attacks.

Things seemed very grim for the Patriots. By the fall of 1780, however, American fortunes began to improve. Patriots won key victories in South Carolina. General **Nathanael Greene** led American troops well. They began to push the British out of the Deep South. At this point, Cornwallis made a strategic blunder. He moved his troops to the Yorktown peninsula in Virginia, where he hoped to get help from the British fleet. However, French ships soon pushed out the British navy, and Washington's American and

Key Events

1776

The Continental Congress issues the Declaration of Independence.

1777

The American victory at Saratoga marks the turning point in the war.

1781

British troops surrender to the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown.

Vocabulary Builder

The underlined word *strategic* is a form of the word *strategy*, which refers to moving troops into the best position for fighting.

✓ Checkpoint

Describe the key strategic blunder made by the British near the end of the war.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.

✓ Checkpoint

List four factors that helped the Americans win the Revolutionary War.

✓ Checkpoint

List two important ideas for which Americans fought.

French troops surrounded Cornwallis on land. Cornwallis was forced to surrender. Yorktown was the last major battle of the war. ✓

Making Peace With Britain

Following the surrender at Yorktown, the British Parliament decided it was time to make peace. The process began in Paris in 1782. Britain recognized the United States as independent. Borders were established for the new country—Canada to the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Florida to the south, and the Mississippi River on the west. On April 15, 1783, Congress approved the Treaty of Paris, officially ending the war. General Washington bade farewell to his officers and returned to his plantation life. ✓

Why Did the Americans Win?

Four things worked in favor of the Americans during the Revolutionary War. First, the Americans knew the geography of the country and had local supply lines. Second, patriotism kept the troops fighting hard. Third, help from allies was a major part of American success. French military and naval assistance as well as money and privateers from Spain and the Netherlands were extremely important. Finally, the Americans had great leaders. George Washington's courage and knowledge made him the nation's most admired hero. ✓

Impact of the Revolution

After winning the war, the United States was finally an independent nation with 13 states. Equality and liberty were ideas that appealed to the rest of the world, too. Over the next few decades, independence movements occurred in France and Latin America. They modeled many of their efforts after the successful American Revolution. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Describe the British plan of attack and its successes during late 1778 and early 1779.

2. What effect did the American Revolution have on the rest of the world?

Section 4 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 4 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the Americans win the war and make peace?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

The End of the War

The British march north under Cornwallis and important cities are captured:

In Georgia: Savannah

In South Carolina: _____

Loyalists also play a part: Bands of Loyalists roamed the South, burning, plundering, and massacring; Traitor Benedict Arnold also led Loyalist attacks on Virginia

The Americans Fight Back

1. Guerrilla attacks

What they were: _____

Important leader: _____

2. Frontier fighters

When: _____ Where: _____

What happened: _____

3. Nathanael Greene's Plan: _____

What resulted: _____

Weakened, the British go to Virginia.

Where: _____

Why: Cornwallis expected help from the British fleet

What happened: _____

The Peace Process

Peace Talks

Where: _____ When: _____

Terms of the Treaty of Paris:

Britain agreed _____

The United States agreed _____

Congress approved treaty on _____

Why the Americans Won

1. They fought on land they knew, and they had local supply lines
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question on page 91.

Chapter 6 Assessment

Directions: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- How did the Declaration of Independence end?
A with a list of grievances against King George III
B with an overview of colonial beliefs
C with a solemn pledge by Congress to uphold the ideas stated
- Which battle was an early turning point in the war?
A Saratoga B Savannah C Valley Forge
- For what is John Paul Jones remembered?
A showing heroism during a sea battle
B serving as an American spy
C turning into an American traitor

Directions: Follow the steps to answer this question:

How can we see evidence of the power of the written word during the American Revolution?

Step 1: Recall information: List all the important pieces of writing you have read about that were part of American history from 1776 to 1783.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••••

Step 2: Description: For each piece of writing, describe why it was written. Explain the powerful effect it produced.

Writing	Why It Was Written	Effect

Step 3: Complete the topic sentence that follows. Then write two or three more sentences that support your topic sentence.

During the American Revolution, the written word was used _____

Chapter 6 Notetaking Study Guide

Now you are ready to answer the Chapter 6 Focus Question: **How did the American colonists gain their independence?**

► Fill in the chart to help you answer this question. Use the notes you took for each section.

The American Revolution											
<p>The colonists gathered support for independence. In 1776, two Patriots took actions that made people more interested in independence: Thomas Paine <u>published <i>Common Sense</i></u> . Richard Henry Lee _____ .</p>											
<p>The colonists declared their freedom. In 1776, the Continental Congress decided to _____ . The delegates chose _____ for this job. The result was <u>the Declaration of Independence</u> . It included these sections:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; width: 40%;">Section</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">3.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">4. Resolution of Independence</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Stated that the colonists declared independence from Britain</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Section	Purpose	1.		2.		3.		4. Resolution of Independence	Stated that the colonists declared independence from Britain
Section	Purpose										
1.											
2.											
3.											
4. Resolution of Independence	Stated that the colonists declared independence from Britain										
<p>The colonists fought and won the war for freedom. Major battles were fought from 1776 to 1781. Early battles were centered in <u>the Middle States</u> . A turning point for the Americans occurred in _____ at _____ . Following this victory, Americans received help from _____, _____, and _____ . Foreigners such as Frenchman _____ and German _____ were vital to the war effort. When the British focused on the South, Americans fought back with _____ tactics and frontier fighters such as Francis Marion, known as _____, and _____, the commander of the Continental army in the South. The final American victory came in _____ at _____ .</p>											
<p>The British agreed that the colonists were free and independent. Peace talks began in <u>1782</u> in <u>Paris</u> . According to the Treaty of Paris:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain declared the independence of the United States • _____ • _____ <p>Congress approved the treaty on _____ .</p>											

Refer to this page to answer the Unit 2 Focus Question on page 119.

Chapter 7

Creating the Constitution (1776–1790)

What You Will Learn

Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to the drafting of a new constitution for the nation. After much debate, the states approved the Constitution, but many insisted that a bill of rights be added.

Chapter 7 Focus Question

As you read through this chapter, keep this question in mind: **How did the U.S. Constitution overcome the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and provide for the organization of the new government?**

Section 1

Governing a New Nation

Section 1 Focus Question

What were major successes and failures of the government under the Articles of Confederation? To begin answering this question,

- Learn about the new state constitutions.
- Learn about the Articles of Confederation.
- Find out about laws for settling new lands in the west.
- Understand the problems of the Articles of Confederation.

Section 1 Summary

Americans created new state and national governments based on the principles of the American Revolution. Problems with the Articles of Confederation led to calls for a stronger national government.

Government by the States

Most of the 13 states wrote new constitutions. A document stating the rules under which government will operate is a **constitution**. Most states minimized the power of state governors and gave state legislatures the most power. A legislature is the part of the government that makes laws. Its members are elected by the people.

Key Events

1776

Many new American states write constitutions.

1787

Constitutional Convention creates a new plan of government.

1791

After three fourths of the states approve it, the Bill of Rights goes into effect.

Vocabulary Builder

The verb *minimize* is related in meaning to the noun *minimum*, which means “the smallest quantity or amount.” Using what you know about the meaning of *minimum*, what do you think *minimize* means?

New state constitutions allowed more people to vote than in colonial times. Still, in most states only white men who owned some property could vote. Virginia's constitution was the first to have a bill of rights, which is a list of key freedoms that the government is required to respect. ✓

The Articles of Confederation

The Continental Congress created the Articles of Confederation in 1777. The Articles set up a new national government. It limited the powers of the government, which consisted of a one-house legislature called Congress. All states were equal, and most power remained with the states. ✓

Settling the Western Lands

One of the national government's most important tasks was to create a way to sell national lands to the public. The Land Ordinance of 1785 was the system it created. It divided western lands into square townships.

A law called the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 applied to the territory north of the Ohio River. It guaranteed basic rights to settlers, outlawed slavery, and established a way to create new states. ✓

Growing Problems

Under the Articles of Confederation, the United States won its independence, signed a peace treaty with Britain, and created rules for settling territories. There were also problems: Trade and tax issues between states hurt the economy, the national government could not stop public unrest, and it had little money because it could not collect taxes.

In the mid-1780s, there was an **economic depression**, or period of slow economic growth. In Massachusetts, many farmers lost their land because they could not pay their taxes. In Shays' Rebellion, farmers rose up against the state. This added to calls for a stronger national government. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Why were the state and national governments' powers limited?

2. List two problems with the national government under the Articles of Confederation.

✓ Checkpoint

List one characteristic of the new state governments.

✓ Checkpoint

List two features of the national government created by the Articles of Confederation.

✓ Checkpoint

Name two laws that related to the settling of western lands.

✓ Checkpoint

List two successes of the national government created by the Articles of Confederation.

Section 1 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 1 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **What were major successes and failures of the government under the Articles of Confederation?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Some of the information has been filled in to get you started.

Government by the States		
<p>Problems the Colonists had with Colonial Government</p> <p>Colonial governors: Most colonists were unhappy with the governors appointed by the British Crown.</p> <p>Parliament: Parliament, which was part of the <u>central</u> government, exerted power over the elected _____ legislatures.</p>	 <p>Changed in new constitutions</p>	<p>Main Characteristics of the State Governments</p> <p>State governors: had _____ limited _____ power</p> <p>Voting: _____ people were allowed to vote</p> <p>Individual rights: protected in several states' _____ of _____</p>

National Government Under the Articles of Confederation
<p>Main Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No <u>executive</u> or _____ branch of government • One legislative branch, called _____, with each state having one vote • _____ out of 13 states had to approve laws • Legislative power limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dealing with foreign nations and Native Americans • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Won _____ from Britain and negotiated peace treaty • The _____ and the _____ established rules for settling new lands and creating new states.
<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No authority to regulate _____ or collect _____ • Could not protect land from foreign occupation • Could not stop public unrest as shown in _____

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 7 Focus Question on page 102.

Section 2

The Constitutional Convention

Section 2 Focus Question

What role did compromise play in the creation of the U.S. Constitution? To begin answering this question,

- Learn how the Constitutional Convention began.
- Read about the proposals in the Virginia Plan.
- Find out about the terms of the Great Compromise.
- Learn how slavery issues influenced the Constitution.
- Discover the source of the new Constitution's authority.

Section 2 Summary

By its end, the Constitutional Convention of 1787 had replaced the Articles of Confederation. The new U.S. Constitution created a stronger central government based on the authority of the people instead of the states.

The Constitutional Convention Begins

The Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787. At the start, it was decided to hold discussions in secret so that there would be less public pressure. The convention's purpose at first was to change the Articles, but soon its members agreed to organize a totally new framework of government. ✓

The Virginia Plan

The Virginia Plan was authored by **James Madison**. It called for a strong central government with three branches instead of just one. A **judicial branch** would consist of a system of courts to settle disputes involving national issues. An executive branch would carry out the laws. The executive branch would have one chief executive, or the President.

Congress would make up the legislative branch. But the Virginia Plan wanted to change Congress in two ways. First, it added a second house to Congress. Second, each state was represented based on the size of its population. ✓

The Great Compromise

States with a small population opposed the changes in the legislative branch. They offered their own plan, called the New Jersey Plan, which called for a single house with equal representation for each state.

Key Events

1776

Many new American states write constitutions.

1787

Constitutional Convention creates a new plan of government.

1791

After three fourths of the states approve it, the Bill of Rights goes into effect.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the location of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Reading Strategy

Reread the bracketed text. The main idea is included in the underlined sentence. Circle three details that support this main idea.



✓ Checkpoint

List the three branches of government proposed in the Virginia Plan.

✓ Checkpoint

List the two houses of Congress that the Great Compromise proposed.

✓ Checkpoint

Name two main issues about slavery that divided the northern and southern states during the Constitutional Convention.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the author of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.

The Great Compromise settled the disagreement between the large and small states. A **compromise** is an agreement in which each side gives up part of what it wants. To please the large states, the House of Representatives was developed. Each state's representation in the House was based on population. Its members would serve two-year terms. The Senate was formed to please the small states. Each state would have two senators serving six-year terms. The Great Compromise was a vital step in creating a new Constitution. Now, small-state delegates were willing to support a strong central government. ✓

Debates Over Slavery

Slavery also divided the convention. The southern states wanted slaves to count toward representation in the House. Northerners argued that slaves, who were not allowed to vote, should not be counted. It was decided to count each slave as three fifths of a person, which was called the Three-Fifths Compromise.

A second dispute arose when northern delegates called for a total ban on the buying and selling of slaves. A compromise was reached whereby the import of slaves from other countries could be banned in 20 years. However, there were no restrictions on the slave trade within the United States. ✓

A New Constitution

A "Committee of Style" was created to draw up the Constitution's final wording. **Gouverneur Morris** wrote most of the Preamble, or introduction, to the Constitution. It began with, "We the People of the United States," making it clear that the Constitution got its authority from the people instead of the states. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What was the initial purpose of the Constitutional Convention of 1787?

2. What was important about the first words of the Preamble to the new U.S. Constitution?

Section 2 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 2 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **What role did compromise play in the creation of the U.S. Constitution?**

► Use these organizers to record key information from the section. Some of the information has been filled in to get you started.

The Constitutional Convention

Issue: How to encourage debate during the convention without public pressure

Solution: Convention delegates voted to hold discussions in secret.



Issue: How to create a stronger national government with more powers than under the Articles of Confederation

Solution Provided by the Virginia Plan: Create a government with _____ branches, and separate _____ into two houses. James Madison authored the plan.



Issue: How many people should lead the executive branch

Solution Reached After a Vote: _____



Issue: How to elect representatives to the two houses of the legislative branch

Solution Proposed by the Virginia Plan: Elect representatives to both houses according to _____.

Solution Proposed by the New Jersey Plan: Give each state _____ vote(s), regardless of its population.

Solution Reached by the Great Compromise: House of _____ would be based on _____, and states would be represented equally in the _____. _____ suggested The Great Compromise.



Issue: How to show that the Constitution derived its authority from the people

Solution: Add a preamble that says, "We the _____..."
Gouverneur Morris wrote the Preamble.

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 7 Focus Question on page 102.

Section 3

Debating the Constitution

Key Events

1776

Many new American states write constitutions.

1787

Constitutional Convention creates a new plan of government.

1791

After three fourths of the states approve it, the Bill of Rights goes into effect.

Reading Strategy

Reread the bracketed paragraphs. What is one point the Federalists and Antifederalists agreed on?

✓ Checkpoint

Name the Federalists' main argument in favor of the Constitution.

Section 3 Focus Question

How did those in favor of the Constitution achieve its ratification? To begin answering this question,

- Read about the arguments for and against the Constitution.
- Learn about the debate over ratification of the Constitution.
- Find out why the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution.

Section 3 Summary

The Constitution was sent to the states for approval. After energetic debates, and after the Bill of Rights was added, all the states approved the Constitution.

Federalists Versus Antifederalists

The Federalists wanted a strong federal, or national, government. **John Jay, Alexander Hamilton,** and James Madison were Federalists who wrote a series of 85 newspaper essays called the *Federalist Papers*. They argued that the country needed a stronger central government. They wrote that if the Union was to survive, the national government needed the power to enforce laws.

Opponents of the Constitution were called Antifederalists. Many Antifederalists, such as **George Mason** and Patrick Henry, agreed that changes were needed in the organization of the national government. However, they felt that the Constitutional Convention had gone too far.

Antifederalist Arguments Against the Constitution

1	The Constitution weakened the state governments by giving too much power to the national government.
2	The Constitution also did not include a bill of rights to protect basic freedoms.
3	The President could become like a king by being repeatedly reelected.



The Ratification Debate

At least nine states had to **ratify**, or approve, the Constitution before it took effect. Delaware was the first state to ratify it. Its convention approved the Constitution in December 1787. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut followed close behind.

The Federalists' strong efforts in Massachusetts led to approval there, even though there was opposition in rural areas from which Shays' Rebellion had drawn its strength. By then, Maryland and South Carolina had ratified, which made a total of eight ratifications. Then in June 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify the Constitution. This meant it could now go into effect. The other states eventually approved the Constitution, with Rhode Island being the final state to do so in May 1790. ✓

The Bill of Rights

After nine states ratified the Constitution, Congress took steps to prepare for a presidential election. George Washington was elected the first President. John Adams was elected Vice President.

During the debate on the Constitution, many states had insisted that a bill of rights be added. This became one of the first tasks of the new Congress that met in March 1789.

In 1789, Congress passed a series of amendments, or changes to a document. By December 1791, three fourths of the states had ratified 10 amendments. These amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights protects citizens against unfair use of government power. The First Amendment protects freedom of religion, speech, and the press. The next three amendments were a response to Britain's abuses during the colonial era. The Fifth through Eighth Amendments mainly protect those accused of crimes. The last two amendments limit the powers of the national government to those mentioned in the Constitution. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Why did the Antifederalists object to the Constitution?

2. What role does the Bill of Rights play?

✓ Checkpoint

Name the first and last states to ratify the Constitution.

First: _____

Last: _____

✓ Checkpoint

List three freedoms the First Amendment protects.

Section 3 Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read Section 3 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did those in favor of the Constitution achieve its ratification?**

► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Some of the information has been filled in to get you started.

Federalists Versus Antifederalists

Federalists

Leaders: 1. John Jay, 2. _____, 3. _____

Position on the new Constitution: _____

Main argument for position: need for a _____ central government

Antifederalists

Leaders: 1. Patrick Henry, 2. _____

Position on the new Constitution: _____

Arguments for position:

1. _____
2. _____
3. The President could become like a king by being repeatedly reelected.

The Ratification Debate

- Approval needed from _____ states before the Constitution could go into effect.
- Importance of Massachusetts: Antifederalists hoped it would reject the Constitution because opposition was strong where Shays' Rebellion had occurred. It was approved after a major campaign by the Federalists.
- Importance of Virginia: Virginia was _____ and _____. If it rejected the Constitution, _____ and other states might do so, too.

The Bill of Rights

Many states believed that a bill of rights was essential to protect basic _____ liberties and to protect against abuses by the _____.

- First Amendment: guarantees freedom of _____, _____, and _____.
- Second Amendment: deals with the right to _____.
- Third Amendment: bars Congress from _____.
- Fourth Amendment: protects citizens from _____ or _____.
- Fifth through Eighth Amendments: protect citizens who are _____.
- Ninth and Tenth Amendments: limit the powers of the _____ to those granted in the _____.

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 7 Focus Question on page 102.

Chapter 7 Assessment

Directions: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Who had the most political power under the Articles of Confederation?
 - A the President
 - B the state governments
 - C the Continental Congress

2. What was a result of the Great Compromise during the Constitutional Convention?
 - A the immediate end to the slave trade
 - B adding the Bill of Rights to the Constitution
 - C the creation of a legislative branch with two houses

3. One reason that some of the Antifederalists opposed the Constitution was
 - A they believed the Constitution should include a bill of rights.
 - B they believed it gave too much power to the states.
 - C they believed they had a better plan for the national government.

Directions: Follow the steps to answer this question:

What do the successes and failures of the government under the Articles of Confederation tell you about it?

Step 1: Recall information: List two successes and two failures of the government under the Articles of Confederation.

Successes	Failures
1.	1.
2.	2.

Step 2: Compare: What do the successes of the government tell you about it?
 What do the failures of the government tell you about it?

What the Successes Tell You	What the Failures Tell You

Step 3: Complete the topic sentence that follows. Then write two or three more sentences that discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

Under the Articles of Confederation, the United States _____

Chapter 7 Notetaking Study Guide

Now you are ready to answer the Chapter 7 Focus Question: **How did the U.S. Constitution overcome the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and provide for the organization of the new government?**

► Complete the following charts to help you answer this question. Use the notes that you took for each section.

Articles of Confederation	
Form of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> single branch: a one-house legislature called Congress each state had <u>one</u> vote(s) <u> </u> states had to agree before a law could go into effect
Limited government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> limited <u> </u> government; most power held by the <u> </u> <u> </u> could not enforce laws

Constitutional Convention of 1787	
Virginia Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong central government three branches of government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> executive legislature divided into <u> </u> houses representation based on <u> </u> Small states objected to the plan because the more <u> </u> a state had, the more <u> </u> it would have.
New Jersey Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u> </u> house(s) in Congress <u>equal</u> representation for each state expanded powers of Congress to <u> </u> and <u> </u>
The Great Compromise	<p>Two houses of Congress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lower house: <u> </u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> representation based on <u> </u> upper house: <u> </u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> each state had <u> </u> seats
The Three-Fifths Compromise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southerners said that enslaved people should be counted in calculating how many <u> </u> a state should have in Congress. Northerners objected because enslaved people were not allowed to <u> </u>. As a compromise each enslaved person was counted as three fifths of a <u> </u>.

Refer to this page to answer the Unit 2 Focus Question on page 119.

Constitution Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read the Constitution in your textbook and take notes, keep this question in mind: **How do the amendments affect life in the United States today?**

► Use the charts on this page and the next to record key information about amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Some of the information has been filled in to get you started.

AMENDMENTS 11–18 TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION				
Amendment	Year Ratified	Subject	Does the amendment allow...	Yes or No
Eleventh	1795	<i>suits against states</i>	<i>a citizen of one state to sue the government of another state in federal court?</i>	no
Twelfth			<i>electors to cast one ballot for President and Vice President?</i>	
Thirteenth			<i>slavery to exist in the United States?</i>	no
Fourteenth			<i>states to make laws that limit the rights of citizens?</i>	
Fifteenth		<i>right to vote— race, color, servitude</i>	<i>the federal government or states to limit the right to vote based on race?</i>	
Sixteenth			<i>Congress to tax people on their income?</i>	
Seventeenth			<i>state legislatures to choose senators?</i>	
Eighteenth	1919		<i>people to make, sell, or transport alcohol?</i>	

► Complete this chart to record information about the last nine amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

AMENDMENTS 19–27 TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION				
Amendment	Year Ratified	Subject(s)	Does the amendment allow...	Yes or No
Nineteenth	1920	women's suffrage	women to vote in state and federal elections?	yes
Twentieth			the Vice-President-elect to become President if the President-elect dies before taking office?	
Twenty-first			people to make, sell, or transport alcohol?	
Twenty-second		presidential tenure	a person to serve as President for more than two terms?	
Twenty-third			the people living in the District of Columbia to vote for President?	
Twenty-fourth	1964		U.S. citizens to be required to pay a tax before voting in federal elections?	
Twenty-fifth			the Vice President to take over the duties of President if the President declares that he or she is unable to carry them out?	
Twenty-sixth			citizens eighteen or older to vote?	yes
Twenty-seventh			members of Congress to receive right away a pay increase they voted for themselves?	

Refer to these charts to answer the Unit 2 Focus Question on page 119.

Citizenship Handbook

What You Will Learn

The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States. It determines the structure of the federal government. Government also operates at the state and local levels.

Citizenship Handbook Focus Question

As you read this handbook, keep this question in mind:
How did the Constitution create a strong government with roots in history that allowed for change and met the needs of the people?

Summary 1

Summary 1 Focus Questions

- What were the ideas behind the Constitution?
- What is the structure of the Constitution?
- What are the basic principles of the Constitution?

Summary

In drafting the Constitution, the Framers used ideas and principles from historical documents and thinkers.

Ideas Behind the Constitution

The writers of the Constitution looked to the Roman Republic as a model. A **republic** is a government in which citizens rule themselves through elected representatives.

The following principles from the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights also influenced the Constitution:

- Citizens have rights, which the government must protect.
- Even the head of the government must obey the law.
- Taxes cannot be raised without the consent of the people.
- Elections should be held frequently.
- People accused of crimes have two rights: trial by jury and **habeas corpus**. This means that individuals cannot be held in prison unless they are charged with a crime.
- People have the right to **private property**, or property owned by an individual.

Enlightenment thinkers John Locke and Baron de Montesquieu were also key influences. Locke declared that every

Reading Strategy

In a republic, elected representatives make decisions and policies that carry out the will of citizens.

Underline the principle intended to make sure that representatives really follow the wishes of the people.



✓ Checkpoint

Name two documents from British history that influenced the U.S. Constitution.

✓ Checkpoint

List two issues dealt with in Article 4 of the Constitution.

✓ Checkpoint

List three of the basic principles embodied in the Constitution.

person has a natural right to life, liberty, and property. Montesquieu introduced the idea of **separation of powers**. This states that the powers of government must be clearly divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

Each colonial charter identified the power and limits of government by the king of England. In writing the Constitution, the Founders wanted to prevent the abuses of George III listed in the Declaration of Independence. ✓

Structure of the Constitution

The Preamble, or opening statement, of the Constitution outlines the goals of the document. Seven sections called the articles make up the Constitution's main body. The first three articles describe the branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. Article 4 requires states to honor one another's laws and sets up a system for admitting new states. Article 5 provides a process for amending the Constitution. Article 6 declares the Constitution as the "supreme law of the land." Article 7 sets up the way for the states to ratify the Constitution. ✓

Principles of the Constitution

The Constitution rests on seven basic principles.

- **Popular sovereignty** states that the people are the main source of the government's power.
- **Limited government** means the government only has powers given to it by the Constitution.
- Separation of powers divides the government into three branches. Each branch has its own duties.
- **Checks and balances** is a system by which each branch of government can limit the actions of the other two.
- **Federalism** is the division of power between the federal government and the states.
- Republicanism provides for a government in which people elect representatives to carry out their will.
- The principle of individual rights means the Constitution protects rights such as freedom of speech. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. What was Montesquieu's idea of the separation of powers?

2. What is described in the first three articles of the Constitution?

Constitution Notetaking Study Guide

Keep in mind the Summary 1 Focus Questions as you read about the Constitution in your textbook and take notes.

► Use these charts to help you record key Constitution facts. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

Ideas Behind the Constitution
<p>Ideas from Rome and England</p> <p><i>The Example of Rome:</i> The government of early Rome was a <u>republic</u> in which citizens ruled through _____ . However, this form of government collapsed and was replaced with a _____ .</p> <p><i>Documents from England:</i> The _____ and the English _____ placed limits on the power of rulers and protected the _____ of citizens.</p>
<p>Ideas from the Enlightenment</p> <p><i>John Locke:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. People have a right to rebel if a ruler violates the people's natural rights. <p><i>Baron de Montesquieu:</i></p> <p>Separation of powers: _____</p>

Articles of the Constitution	
Article	Subject of the Article
Article 1	
Article 2	<i>establishes the powers of and limits on the President</i>
Article 3	<i>establishes the powers of and limits on the Courts</i>
Article 4	
Article 5	
Article 6	
Article 7	

Seven Principles of the Constitution	
Principle	Meaning
<i>Popular Sovereignty</i>	<i>The people are the primary source of the government's power.</i>
<i>Limited Government</i>	
<i>Separation of Powers</i>	
<i>Checks and Balances</i>	<i>Each branch of government limits the actions of the others.</i>
<i>Federalism</i>	
<i>Republicanism</i>	
<i>Individual Rights</i>	

Refer to this page to answer the Citizenship Handbook Focus Question on page 118.

Summary 2

Summary 2 Focus Question

What are the powers of each branch of government?

Summary

The federal government consists of three branches, each of which has its own unique powers and responsibilities.

How the Federal Government Works: The Legislative Branch

The first article of the Constitution sets up the Congress to make the nation's laws. Congress is made up of two bodies: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate is based on equal representation and has two senators from each state. Each serves a six-year term. The Vice President is also the president of the Senate.

The House of Representatives is the larger of the two bodies. Representation in the House is based on a state's population. People elect their representatives for two-year terms. The leader of the House, the Speaker, manages debates and agendas in the House.

Congress's most important power is to make laws. Most laws start as **bills**, or proposals, that are introduced in the House or the Senate. Congress can also collect taxes, coin money, establish post offices, fix standard weights and measures, and declare war. ✓

How the Federal Government Works: The Executive Branch

Article 2 of the Constitution sets up the executive branch to carry out laws and to run the affairs of the national government. The President is the head of the executive branch. The branch also includes the Vice President, the Cabinet, and the many governmental departments and agencies. The Constitution says little about the powers of the President. Today, the President can veto bills, propose laws, grant pardons, appoint high officials, and negotiate treaties. The President also serves as commander in chief of the armed forces.

The President serves a four-year term and cannot serve more than two terms. The President is elected through a system called the electoral college. Americans do not directly elect the President but rather they vote for a group of electors. The number of electors depends on each state's

Vocabulary Builder

Read the bracketed text. Based on context clues, write a definition of *agenda*.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the two bodies of the legislative branch.

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number of senators and representatives. In most states, the candidate with the majority of popular votes receives that state's electoral votes. The candidate who gets the most electoral votes becomes President. ✓

How the Federal Government Works: The Judicial Branch

The Constitution also creates a Supreme Court. It also authorizes Congress to establish other courts as needed.

Most federal cases begin in district courts, where evidence is presented and a judge or a jury decides the facts of a case. If a party disagrees with the decision of the judge or jury, it may appeal. An **appeal** asks that the decision be reviewed by a higher court. A judge in an appellate court, or court of appeals, reviews the decision to determine if the lower court interpreted and applied the law correctly.

Court cases can be filed under federal or state jurisdiction. A **jurisdiction** is the power to hear and decide cases. Most cases are tried under state jurisdiction because they involve state laws. A case may be placed under federal jurisdiction if:

- The United States is either suing another party or being sued by another party.
- The case is based on the Constitution or on a federal law.
- The case involves disputes between different states.

The Supreme Court is at the top of the judicial branch and consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. Judges are nominated by the President and approved by Congress. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal. Decisions rest on a majority of at least five of the justices.

The most important power of the Supreme Court is the power to decide what the Constitution means. The Court can declare whether the acts of the President or laws passed by Congress are unconstitutional. **Unconstitutional** means that an act or law is not allowed by the Constitution. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Who and what makes up the executive branch?

2. Describe the process by which a justice is added to the Supreme Court.

✓ Checkpoint

Name the system by which the President is elected.

Reading Strategy

Do most court cases fall under state or federal jurisdiction? Underline the sentence that tells you this.



✓ Checkpoint

List the two things that the Supreme Court can declare unconstitutional.

Branches of Government Notetaking Study Guide

Keep in mind the Summary 2 Focus Question as you read about the structure of the U.S. government in your textbook and take notes.

► Use these charts to help you record key facts about the branches of government. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

The Legislative Branch	
<p>The Senate</p> <p>Number of members for each state: <u>two per state</u></p> <p>Length of term: _____</p> <p>President of the Senate: _____</p>	<p>House of Representatives</p> <p>Number of members for each state: <u>based on population</u></p> <p>Current number of members: _____</p> <p>Representatives elected by: _____</p> <p>Length of term: _____</p>
<p>Powers of Congress:</p> <p>1. make <u>nation's laws</u>, 2. collect _____, 3. coin _____, 4. establish <u>post offices</u>, 5. fix standard _____ and _____, 6. declare _____</p>	

The Executive Branch
<p>Duties: Carry out the _____ and run the affairs of _____</p> <p>Head executive: <u>President</u></p> <p>Other members: Vice President, Cabinet, _____, _____</p> <p>Length of President's term: _____, but no more than <u>two terms</u></p> <p>System by which President is elected: _____</p>

The Judicial Branch
<p>Lower Courts</p> <p>1. In district courts, _____ is presented during trials, and a _____ or a _____ decides the facts of the case.</p> <p>2. A party that disagrees with a decision may <u>appeal</u> to a higher court.</p> <p>3. Appellate court judges review the decisions of district courts to _____.</p> <p>4. Jurisdiction is _____.</p>
<p>The Supreme Court</p> <p>Court consists of: _____</p> <p>Justices appointed by: <u>President</u></p> <p>Appointments must be approved by: _____</p> <p>Length of Justices' service: _____</p> <p>Main job: _____</p> <p>Number of cases heard per year: _____</p> <p>Most important power: _____</p> <p>What the court can declare as unconstitutional: _____</p>

Refer to this page to answer the Citizenship Handbook Focus Question on page 118.

Summary 3

Summary 3 Focus Question

How can the Constitution be amended to meet changing needs?

Summary

The Founders created a Constitution that allowed for change. The first ten changes made to the Constitution concerned the rights of the American people.

Amending the Constitution

The Constitution originally said nothing about the rights of the American people. This omission was fixed with the addition of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Such an addition was possible because of Article 5, which laid out the method of amending the Constitution. **Amending** is another word for changing.

There are two ways of proposing an amendment. First, Congress can propose an amendment. Second, a national convention can formally propose an amendment.

An amendment can be ratified or approved through actions of the state legislatures. It can also be ratified through the actions of state conventions. Conventions are special meetings to address a specific issue.

The Bill of Rights addresses the freedoms of all citizens.

The Bill of Rights

Amendment	Subject Addressed
First	freedom of religion, speech, and the press; right of petition and assembly
Second	right to bear arms
Third	government cannot force people to quarter troops in their homes
Fourth	protects against unreasonable search and seizure
Fifth	rights of people accused of crimes
Sixth	right to trial by jury in criminal cases
Seventh	right to trial by jury in civil cases
Eighth	forbids excessive bail and cruel or unusual punishment
Ninth	people's rights are not limited to those listed in the Constitution
Tenth	states or people have all powers not denied or given to federal government by the Constitution

Vocabulary Builder

Omission is a noun meaning "something left out." Based on this, what does the verb *omit* mean?

✓ Checkpoint

What are the first ten amendments called?

Reading Strategy

Underline the topic sentence of the section under the heading “The First Amendment.”

Then draw arrows to two sentences that explain specific ways the Framers were reacting to events of the colonial period.



✓ Checkpoint

List the five freedoms covered by the First Amendment.

The First Amendment

The colonial experience inspired the First Amendment. Religious groups had all come to North America in the 1600s because they wanted to practice their religion freely. Yet, some religious leaders were driven from their communities after disputes with leaders over religious issues. The Framers drafted the First Amendment because they wanted to end such disputes. Thus, the First Amendment makes freedom of religion a basic right. Americans can choose to follow any religion, or no religion.

The part of the First Amendment that dealt with religion used ideas that came from the Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Virginia document, later spoke of a “wall of separation between Church and State.” However, not everyone agrees on how religion and government should be separated. Some people believe that the First Amendment means that religion should play no role in government. Others argue that the Amendment says only that Congress cannot establish an official church or limit people’s freedom of worship.

The First Amendment also protects the right to speak and protects the press from government censorship. **Censorship** is the power to review, change, or prevent the publication of news.

The Framers remembered that King George III and Parliament had ignored colonists’ petitions protesting the Stamp Act. Such experiences had a powerful effect on the people who wrote the Bill of Rights. The First Amendment thus guarantees the right of Americans to assemble in peaceful protest. It also protects Americans’ right to petition the government for a change in policy. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Explain the two ways by which an amendment to the Constitution can be ratified.

2. What colonial experience led American leaders to specifically protect the right of citizens to follow any religion or no religion?

Amending the Constitution Notetaking Study Guide

Keep in mind the Summary 3 Focus Question as you read about changing the Constitution in your textbook and take notes.

► Use these charts to help you record key facts. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

Amendment Process	
<p>Proposing Amendments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. <i>State legislatures call for a national convention to formally propose an amendment.</i> 	<p>Ratifying Amendments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. <i>Action of state conventions</i>

The Bill of Rights	
Amendment	Rights and Protections
First Amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects freedom of <u>religion</u>, freedom of _____, and freedom of the _____ Also protects the right of petition and peaceful _____
Second Amendment	Right to _____
Third Amendment	Protects against the _____ of _____ in people's homes
Fourth Amendment	Protects against unreasonable <u>search</u> and _____
Fifth Amendment	Protects the rights of people accused of _____
Sixth Amendment	Right to a _____ by <u>jury</u> in criminal cases
Seventh Amendment	Right to a _____ by _____ in _____ cases
Eighth Amendment	Forbids _____ and cruel or unusual _____
Ninth Amendment	People's <u>rights</u> are not limited to _____
Tenth Amendment	States or people have all _____ not denied or _____ by the Constitution

Refer to this page to answer the Citizenship Handbook Focus Question on page 118.

Summary 4

Summary 4 Focus Questions

- What are the powers of state and local governments?
- What are the rights and responsibilities of citizens?

Summary

Not only do state and local governments have many important responsibilities, but individual citizens have many important responsibilities as well.

State and Local Government

The Constitution divides powers between the federal government and state governments. The states concern themselves with local needs.

State governments are like the federal government. Each state has its own constitution that can be amended. States have the same three branches of government as the federal government. Each state has a legislature, a governor who serves as the chief executive, and a judiciary. There are some differences between federal and state governments. Nebraska, for instance, is the only state in the Union with a one-house legislature.

State governments have the power to create corporate law, regulate trade within the state, maintain public schools, and establish local governments. States also make laws about marriage and divorce, conduct elections, and provide for public safety.

The Constitution identifies the powers of the federal and state government. However, it says nothing about local governments. Local government consists of smaller units such as counties, cities, and towns.

Local governments spend most of their budgets on education. Cities, towns, and school districts hire teachers, buy books, and maintain school buildings. Local governments control the school system. However they must meet the state's education standards.

Local governments play a more direct role in people's lives than state government does. For instance, local governments hire firefighters, police officers, and garbage collectors. They also maintain local roads and hospitals, provide public services, run libraries, oversee parks and recreational facilities, and inspect buildings for safety. ✓

✓ Checkpoint

Name three units of local government.

Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship

A **citizen** is someone who is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a nation. A person must be born in the United States, have a parent who is a United States citizen, be naturalized, or be 18 years old or younger when his or her parents are naturalized. **Naturalization** is the legal process of becoming a citizen. To be naturalized, a person must live in the United States for five years, then apply for citizenship, take a citizenship exam, undergo interviews, and then take the citizenship oath.

Many of American citizens' rights are spelled out in the Bill of Rights. But the Ninth Amendment states that citizens' rights are not limited to the ones listed in the Constitution. Over the years, federal and state laws have identified other rights. For example, the Constitution does not mention education. But today, laws in every state guarantee that children have the right to an education.

The law holds citizens to certain responsibilities. For example, every citizen must obey the law and pay taxes. If they do not, they face legal punishment. Good citizens meet other responsibilities as well. These are not required by law, but they are important. These responsibilities include learning about important issues and voting.

Some people participate in the political process through interest groups. An **interest group** is an organization that represents the concerns of a particular group. They work to influence lawmakers. Examples of interest groups are the National Rifle Association and the Sierra Club.

Young people, too, can get involved in the political process. For example, students in one community in California needed assistance paying for public transportation. They organized to solve this problem. Using their First Amendment rights, they collected signatures on petitions and held peaceful public rallies. Finally, local transportation officials came up with a plan to solve the problem. ✓

Check Your Progress

1. Which level or levels of government are responsible for education?

2. Which amendment states that citizens have rights not mentioned in the Constitution?

Reading Strategy



The underlined sentence is a specific example. Draw an arrow to the general statement it supports.

Vocabulary Builder

Political comes from the Greek word *polis*, meaning “city.” The word *police* shares the same root.

✓ Checkpoint

Name two examples of interest groups.

Governments and Citizens Notetaking Study Guide

Keep in mind the Summary 4 Focus Questions as you read about the powers of state and local governments and the responsibilities of citizens in your textbook and take notes.

► Use these charts to help you record key facts. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

State Government	
Each state has its own <u>constitution</u> .	Powers of State Government:
State governments made up of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• create corporate law••••••
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• executive (headed by _____)••	

Local Government
Includes <u>county</u> , _____ , and _____
Most of local budgets are spent on _____.
Local governments hire _____ , _____ , and _____.
Local governments maintain _____ and _____ and provide public services.

Citizenship
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A _____ is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a particular nation.• To be a citizen of the United States, a person must be one of the following:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2. have a parent who is a citizen3.• _____ is the official legal process of becoming a citizen. Steps in process:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2. apply for citizenship3.4.5.• Some responsibilities of citizens are required by _____.• Other responsibilities are not required by law. These include serving the <u>community</u> , staying well informed, _____ in elections, and helping to create a just _____.

Refer to this page to answer the Citizenship Handbook Focus Question on page 118.

Citizenship Handbook Assessment

Directions: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The electoral college is the system used to determine who becomes
A chief justice.
B President.
C senator.

2. In what way are the state governments like the federal government?
A Both levels of government are divided into three branches.
B All states have two-house legislatures, as does the federal government.
C Both levels of government have the power to coin money.

3. Which of the following principles of the U.S. Constitution introduces the idea that government authority comes from the people?
A limited government
B popular sovereignty
C checks and balances

Directions: Follow the steps to answer this question:

How does the structure of the federal government reflect the Framers' belief that power should rest in the hands of citizens?

Step 1: Recall details about each branch of the federal government.

	Branch		
	Executive	Legislative	Judicial
<i>Highest office or level</i>		<i>Congress</i>	
How officeholders are selected:	<i>nationwide election through electoral college system</i>		

Step 2: Compare: In which of the three branches are the top officeholders most directly selected by voters?

Step 3: Complete the topic sentence that follows. Then write two or three more sentences that support your topic sentences.

The Framers of the Constitution felt that power should rest in the hands of the citizens because _____

Citizenship Handbook Notetaking Study Guide

Now you are ready to answer the Citizenship Handbook Focus Question: **How did the Constitution create a strong government with roots in history that allowed for change and met the needs of the people?**

► Complete the following chart to help you answer this question. Use the notes that you took for each section.

The Foundation of Strong Government	
Ideas Behind the Constitution	
American leaders looked to Rome as an example of a _____, or government in which citizens rule themselves through elected <u>representatives</u> .	
The _____ and the English _____ placed limits on the ruler and protected the rights of citizens.	
The ideas of the European Enlightenment thinkers _____ and _____ were very influential.	
Structure of the Constitution	
The _____, or opening statement, of the Constitution outlines six main goals.	The first three Articles describe the branches of government: _____, _____ and _____.
The Constitution rests on seven basic principles: <u>popular sovereignty</u> , _____, _____, _____, <u>federalism</u> , and _____.	
Amendments to the Constitution	
An amendment can be ratified or approved by three fourths of _____ or _____.	
The first ten amendments are known as _____.	
They address _____.	
The <u>Ninth Amendment</u> states that Americans are entitled to many rights, not just those spelled out in the Constitution.	
State and Local Government	
Like the federal government, each state has a _____ and three _____.	
Some of the many duties of state government include regulating <u>trade</u> within the state, making laws about _____ and divorce, conducting _____, and providing for public _____.	
_____ government plays the most direct role in people's lives.	

Refer to this page to answer the Unit 2 Focus Question on page 119.

Unit 2 Pulling It Together Activity

What You Have Learned

Chapter 5 The American colonists, although united with Britain throughout the French and Indian War, grew rebellious over Britain’s effort to control them. As tensions increased, the spirit of rebellion turned into a call for independence and war.

Chapter 6 In 1776, the colonists officially announced their Declaration of Independence. A difficult war followed. The American Revolution ended in 1783 with the signing of a peace treaty declaring American independence from British rule. The United States was finally its own nation.

Chapter 7 Delegates from each state met in Philadelphia in 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation. The delegates decided that the nation needed a stronger federal government.

Citizenship Handbook To be an active citizen, it is important to understand the ideas behind the U.S. Constitution.

Think Like a Historian

Read the Unit 2 Essential Question: **What are the roles and responsibilities of governments and citizens?**

► Use the organizers on this page and the next to collect information to answer this question.

What are the responsibilities of citizens? Some of them are listed in this organizer. Review your section and chapter notes. Then complete the organizer.

Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens

From the Bill of Rights

- freedom of religion, speech, and the press
- trial by jury and equal treatment before the law
-
-

Civic Responsibilities

- voting
-
-

Look at the other part of the Unit Essential Question. It asks about responsibilities of government. The organizer below gives you a part of the answer. Review your section and chapter notes. Then fill in the rest of the organizer.

